

Question	Answer
13.	47.5°
15.	47.6°
16.	62°
17.	± 6
19.	100°
21.	$100^\circ; 39^\circ,$ $80^\circ; 141^\circ$
22.	$79^\circ; 86^\circ;$ $101^\circ; 94^\circ$
23.	A
24.	N
25.	S
26.	56°
29a.	30°
29b.	120°
29c.	Rt.; $\angle FBC$ is inscribed in a semicircle, so it must be a rt. \angle ; therefore $\triangle FBC$ is a rt. \triangle .

Question	Answer
34.	\overline{PR} is a diag. of the $PQRS$. $\angle Q$ is an inscribed rt. \angle , so its intercepted arc is a semicircle. Thus \overline{PR} is a diam. of the \odot .
35a.	$AB^2 + AC^2 = BC^2$, so by Conv. of Pythag. Thm., $\triangle ABC$ is a right \triangle with right $\angle A$. Since $\angle A$ is an inscribed right \angle , it intercepts a semicircle. This means that \overline{BC} is a diameter.
35b.	$\approx 102^\circ$
37.	Agree; opp. \angle s of a \square are \cong , so the \angle opp. the $30^\circ \angle$ also measures 30° . Since this pair of opp. \angle s are not supp., the quad. cannot be inscribed in a \odot .
39.	D
40.	H